

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 9.

JASPER, INDIANA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1867.

NO. 3.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT JASPER, DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
CLEMENT DOANE.
OFFICE—On West Main Street.

TERMS—STRICTLY IN ADVANCE:
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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
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Each subsequent insertion, 75 cts

Longer advertisements, at same rate.—
A fraction over every square or square, counted as a square. These are the terms for transient advertisements; a reasonable deduction will be made to regular advertisements.

Notices of appointment of administrators and legal notices of like character to be paid in advance.

ADVERTISING CARRIERS:
For Township officers, each \$1 00
For County " " " 2 50
For District, Circuit, or State, 5 00

SCHOFIELD HOUSE!
RESTAURANT & SALON
By Col. J. Meeringer,
No. 222 Green St. bet Jackson & Hancock
dec. 23d, 1865. Louisville, Ky.

Clement Doane,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA.
WILL attend promptly to any business intrusted to him in any of the courts of Dubois county. Office in the Courthouse, on West street.

NEW GOODS!
Dry Goods, Clothing and Groceries!

THE undersigned has just returned from the Queen City with a well selected stock of the above articles, to which he invites the attention of citizens of Dubois county. He is confident he can sell his goods as cheap as any merchant in this county. His stock of gentlemen's clothing is particularly fine. Call and see for yourselves, at the big brick, north of the Courthouse.
JOSEPH EGG.
September 25, 1865-17

W. C. Adams.
ADAMS & GUETNER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA.
Office—North east corner McDonald and West streets. March 11, 1867

FURNITURE FOR HIRE
The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has now, and will constantly keep on hand, an immense stock of all the latest and most fashionable varieties of Furniture, such as: Wardrobes, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Lamps, and a large assortment of chairs of the best style. He respectfully invites those desiring anything in the above line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is confident he can please them, at his shop on the corner of Newton and Pennsylvania streets.
JACOB ALLES.
Dec. 31, 1865-17

Jasper and Logosotee!
ACCOMMODATION STAGE!

THE undersigned, proprietor of the regular mail line, respectfully informs the traveling public that hereafter he will run a Stage for the accommodation of passengers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. He will leave Jasper, in time to connect with the trains on the O. & M. R. R. at Logosotee, and will return on the Thursdays, and Saturdays. His team is a good one, and passengers may rely on going through safely and in time.
ISIDORE SHOEMAKER.
May 19th, 1866-17

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THE undersigned will hereafter practice in the Circuit Court of Dubois County and will promptly attend to all business entrusted in his care.
WILL N. TRACEWELL
10.

A. J. Beckett,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Washington, Indiana.

OFFICE—On West side Third street between Main and Market streets, in Campbell's new block, up stairs.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him in the Courts of Dubois and Daviess counties.
Nov. 17th, 1866.

President's Plan of Reconstruction.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer telegraphs as follows: "As has been frequently intimated in these dispatches during the past few weeks, the signs of a disposition, on the part of the Southern people, to meet Congress with a proposition which partakes of the nature of a compromise of the existing difficulties, are rapidly increasing. During the past two weeks a large number of prominent Southern men, who may be taken as the representative men of the Southern States, have been here, and have had daily consultations with the president upon this important subject. Among these gentlemen may be named Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi; Governor Orr, of South Carolina; Governor Parsons, of Alabama; Governor Marvin, of Florida, and Governor Worth, of North Carolina.

The aim of the deliberations of these gentlemen has been to agree upon some measure as a basis of reconstruction which will be adopted by the Southern people, meet the views of the president, and at the same time receive the approval of the majority in Congress. The result has been the preparation of the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and also an amendment to the Constitutions of the several States. The gentlemen named will at once bring the subject before the Legislatures of the Southern States for their action, and it will also be submitted to the Joint Reconstruction Committee of Congress. The President of the United States will approve the proposition.

WHEREAS, It has been announced by persons high in authority, that a proposition from the Southern States, having in view the adjustment of our present political troubles, would be received and considered, etc., therefore,

Resolved, By the Legislature of the State of —, that the Congress of the United States be requested to propose to the Legislatures of the several States the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

ARTICLE 1.
Section 1. No State, under the Constitution, has a right of its own will to renounce its place in, or to withdraw from, the Union, nor has the Federal Government any right to reject a State from the Union, or to deprive it of its equal suffrage in the Senate or of representation in the House of Representatives. The Union under the Constitution shall be perpetual.

Section 2. That the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, shall ever be held sacred and inviolate, but neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt and obligation incurred in aid of any insurrection or rebellion against the Government or authorities of the United States.

Section 3. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside, and the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 4. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective number, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but when any State shall, on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude, deny the exercise of the elective franchise at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, members of the Legislature, and other officers elected by the people, to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age, and a citizen of the United States, then the entire class of persons excluded from the exercise of the elective franchise

shall not be counted in the basis of representation. And

WHEREAS, Be it further resolved by the Legislature of —, that the following articles shall be adopted as an amendment, and become a part of the Constitution of the State of —, article —.

Every male citizen of —, who has resided in this State for one year, and in the county in which he offers to vote, six months immediately preceding the day of the election, and who can read the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States in the English language, and write his name, or who may be the owner of \$150 worth of taxable property, shall be entitled to vote at all elections for Governor of the State, members of the Legislature, and all other officers, the election of whom may be by the people of the State, provided that no person by reason of this article may be excluded from voting who has heretofore exercised the elective franchise in this State, or who at the adoption of this amendment may be entitled to under said Constitution and laws.

A Dacotah chap thinks he has found Paradise; hear him:

"No income tax; no internal revenue; no spies to see if you treat a friend on Sunday; no special police; no dog tax; no small tax, school tax or bounty fund. And to end with, the Indians and half breeds can't tell one greenback from another, so all our ones are tens."

A well executed five dollar counterfeit greenback, has just made its appearance. It is dated March 10, 1867. In the counterfeit the large figure 'five' in the centre touches the shading of the 'United States.' In the genuine it does not, and this is the only discrepancy by which the spurious note can be readily detected. It is one of the best yet put in circulation.

Solomon Johnson, a colored man, formerly President Lincoln's barber, has been appointed a first class clerk in the Treasury Department in Washington, with a desk in the Secretary's office.

A gentleman, walking with two ladies, stepped on a hoghead hoop, that flew up and struck him in the face. "Good gracious!" said he, "which of you dropped that?"

THE GERMANS.—The Baltimore Sun says of this people. It is noticed that Germans have settled in almost every part of the world. Besides being found in all parts of Europe, and forming a large and valuable portion of the population of every State in the Union, a large German society is flourishing in Hong Kong, in China; and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, has a population of 50,000 Germans. They have penetrated to the most remote regions of Africa; and in Abyssinia have a flourishing colony which controls the manufacture of gunpowder, and is regarded by the king of that country as a valuable addition to his people. Industrious and energetic wherever they go, the Germans, in all parts of the world, are held up as examples of thrift and prosperity.

THE WINTER IN TEXAS.—A private letter from a Baltimore gentleman in Galveston says: "On the first day of January we had a snow storm which lasted from 3 P. M. until daylight on the morning of the 21. On the morning of the 22 the ground was frozen hard, and there was a quarter of an inch of ice. This is the first snow storm since 1859, and the second time the Galvestonians have seen the novelty in seventeen years. The young folks did not know what to make of it."

POPULATION.—The forthcoming report from the General Land Office will show that in all probability in the year 1900 the population of the United States will have increased to 109,000,000, and the commissioner figures that in 1966 the republic will have an actual population of 300,000,000, and in 2,066, only two hundred years hence, we shall number 3,000,000,000.

The Abolitionists and Reconstruction.

Occasionally we come across an Abolition editor or correspondent who has the honesty and boldness to speak of things as they really are. One of this class is "Mack," the able Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial. In a recent letter he says:

"Nearly two years have elapsed since the close of the war, and to all outward appearances the Union is no nearer to being restored, in the true sense of that word, than it was on the day of Johnson's surrender in North Carolina. The Republican party has been in power ever since in every State in the North, and has had two-thirds of both branches of Congress, and yet, when you ask what it has been doing, you will find it hard to get a satisfactory answer. Eight months in investigation and debate in the last session resulted in what was at that time put forward as a plan of reconstruction. But now we are told it wasn't a plan after all. Then what was it? What was the Committee on Reconstruction doing all last winter and summer? It was certainly organized to report a plan for the restoration of the rebel States, and it certainly did report something which was characterized officially and unofficially as the Congressional plan in opposition to a hat was known as the President's plan. But if that wasn't a 'plan' then when are we to have one? How much longer time does the Republican party demand for the accomplishment of what ought to have been completed a year ago? These are fair and pertinent questions, which will be taken up by the people in good earnest before long. The people want peace and a restored Union, and the highest mission of a party ought to be a fulfillment of the popular wish. The Republican party has been profuse of its promises; it is about time for it to do something in the way of performance now. So far this session, the time has been spent in abusing the President and squabbling over the best way of securing the spoils of office. This may be very satisfactory to the spoilsmen of the Republican party, but it is not enough for honest men. According to the statistics there are only about twenty-five hundred offices in the gift of the President, and according to the census there are more than thirty million of people in the United States. So let Congress attend to the thirty millions, and never mind the twenty-five hundred. I they quarrel much more about the offices, they will create the impression that the Republican party, instead of the party of great moral ideas which it was supposed to be, is a party of loaves and fishes.

Mr. Peabody's Last Gift.

Surely, Mr. George Peabody, the American banker in London, is the most extraordinary man now living. His gifts for benevolent, educational, and scientific objects excel those of any other man in either hemisphere. Long ago his native town in Massachusetts, and his adopted city, Baltimore, had occasion to thank him for his munificence. But within a few years all these acts of liberality, great as they were, have been thrown into the shade by more recent ones. His gift of a million pounds sterling (five million dollars) for the building of model lodging houses for the London poor, has caused thousands of Queen Victoria's subjects to rise up and call him blessed; and it is safe to say that the praises of this American banker, once a poor boy, are in the mouths of more Englishmen, women, and children, than that of any of their own titled nobility.

Mr. Peabody has made the greater part of his fortune in England, and it is eminently proper that he should spend a portion of it there. But he has not forgotten his own country. We learn by telegraph that he has just appropriated a million of dollars, to be held in trust, and the interest applied for the promotion of intellectual, moral, and industrial education among the young of the more destitute portions of the Southwestern States, without other distinction than their needs and opportunities of usefulness. He also gives permission to use from the principal, within the next two years, not exceeding forty per cent. He also gives Planters' Bank bonds of the State of Mississippi, amounting, with interest, to \$1,100,000, on which no interest has been paid since 1840,

but the validity of which was never questioned.

To manage this magnificent fund, and carry out the objects of the donor, Mr. Peabody names as trustees a number of well known gentlemen, including Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of Massachusetts, (who is to be President of the board), Gen. Grant, Bishop McIlvaine, ex Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, and others equally well known, who will no doubt see that the fund is faithfully applied to the object designated.—[New Albany Ledger.

A Tremendous Earthquake at Fort Klamath, Oregon.

The Oregon Sentinel publishes the following letter from Fort Klamath, dated January 8th, giving the particulars of a fearful earthquake in that locality.

We have singular if not serious news to send by the express just leaving. This morning, at day-light, we were startled from sleep by the precipitate shock of an earthquake, immediately followed by the noise of a distant thunder. But in a little while quiet reigned; every one was conversing and laughing heartily over the singular phenomenon, but our countenances soon underwent a serious change, for it began to grow dark; the whole heavens were full of a very black smoke or cloud; the air had a sulphurous smell, and ashes of a bronzed color fell as fast as I ever saw it snow. We had to use candles in the mess room. The most of us went in to breakfast, but had only got fairly into our seats, when, horror upon horror! the earth seemed rolling like waves on the ocean. Every one was thrown to the floor, and only regained their feet to be placed again in the same situation. With the rattling of dishes, crashing of window glass, cracking of timbers of the building, and the screams of frightened boys, you could not imagine a more perfect chaos. Some of us gained the door, and such a sight as met our gaze! The tall pines around the fort seemed leaning themselves into fury. The wagons in front of the stable were engaged in pitched battle; horses and cattle were lying crouched upon the ground, uttering most pitiful moans; dogs howling, and the unearthly yells of the Klamath Indians encamped near the fort, completed the scene. We imagined we were amidst the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds. The sufferer's store was thrown about twenty feet from its former position. There were no lives lost and no serious accidents to any one; there were quite a number with bruised skins and skinned noses. No serious damage to any of the buildings, all being log and frame houses; but I do not think there is a whole pane of glass left at the post.

There are many speculations as to the cause of this most singular freak of nature, but most of us are of the opinion that a volcano has broken loose near the Klamath marsh, as a continuous dark volume of smoke is seen ascending in that direction. Some of the soldiers have volunteered to go up and find out if we have a monster near by vomiting fire or not. There was about an hour between the first and second shocks. The first was only perceptible; the second lasted, as near as can be judged from various opinions, from two to three minutes.

THE TARIFF BILL CONSIDERED.—The New York Post gives a condensed account of the tariff bill in these terms: "This atrocious swindle upon the farmers, mechanics and workmen of the United States ought to be called 'a bill to still further increase the prevailing high prices, and to grind the faces of American workmen.' That will be its effect if it becomes a law; it will still further raise prices, add greatly to the cost of home production, thereby entirely disable us from trading with the rest of the world, and make the country poorer and poorer all the time."

Fred. Douglass says he is not permitted, now, as formerly, to enjoy the luxury of a whole seat when travelling. Some persons prefer sitting next to a nigger to standing.

Chicago talks of bridging Lake Michigan.

Never cut what you can untie.